GARDEN THEATRE S:15 Heartsease.
GARRICK THEATRE S:15 Serret Service.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 S The New Eight Bells.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 3:15 Lost, Strayed or Stole
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2-8:15 The Girl fro

HOVT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Contented Woman.
IRVING PILACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Rabenvater.
KNICKERBCKER—8:15—The Hobby Horse.
KOSTER & BIAL'S.—S. Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:20—The Late Mr. Castello.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Great Northwest.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Mefistofele.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville: Winter Garden.
Bal Champetre, 11.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
THE WALDORF—3:30—Piano Recital.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Kismet. WALLACK'S S. 15 Kismet. ATH STREET THEATRE 2-8:15 The Cherry Pickers.

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Business Notices.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Mr. Hill introduced a bill prescribing a tour-year term for fourth-class postmasters; the Oklahoma Free Homestead bill was discussed. — House: Speaker Reed decided that the Pacific Railroad Funding bill could not be sent back to committee. Mr. Johnson, of Calisent back to committee; Mr. Johnson, of Cali-fornia, replied to attacks made on him.

FOREIGN.-The report of the annihilation o FOREIGN.—The report of the annihilation of the British Niger expedition was confirmed.

— The Sultan decorated Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. M. P., in recognition of his support in the House of Commons.

— Joseph Chamberlain. Secretary of State for the Colonies, has asked the Lord Mayor of London to open a fund for the relief of the sufferers in Montserrat.

DOMESTIC.—The National Monetary conference, called to consider the subject of currency reform, met in Indianapolis. —— A large dinner in celebration of the transmission of electrical power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo was held in Buffalo. ——State Controller Roberts others to Canton to see Major McKinley.

others to Canton to see Major McKinley.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Historical Hall, Brooklyn, in the interest of Joseph H. Choate for Senator; the speakers were Dr. Storrs, Charles Stewart Smith, ex-Mayor Schleren, James McKeen and S. I. Woodhouse. — James C. Carter was elected president of the Bar Association, which passed resolutions for a more careful consideration of the new city charter and took steps looking to the punishment of shyster lawyers.

The Culium medal was presented to Lieutenant R. E. Peary by the American Geographical Society. — The Mayor's message to the Result of Aldermen treated of city finances and Board of Aldermen treated of city finances and Board of Aldermen treated of city inances and law work. — Captain Chapman, the dancer known as "Little Egypt," and others testified at the Captain's trial on charges growing out of his recent it vasion of Sherry's. — The annual dinner of the Hotel Men's Association annual dinner of the Hotel Men's Association was held at Delmonico's. — The regatta committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club awarded the Adams cup, sailed for last summer, to the sloop Penquin, and recommended that the actions of the owner of the Choctaw in securing an injunction against the committee should be investigated by the club. — William Clark Noble, the sculptor, was arrested on compilant of a woman who had posed as a model for him. — Stocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER.—Ferecast for to-day: Fair and cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 15; average, 234.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Arbitration steadily and surely approaches the standard of international law. The general treaty between Great Britain and the United States, incomparably the most important of the kind ever made, is now fully negotiated. It was signed on Monday by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Olney on behalf of their respective Governments, and sent to the United States Senate for ratification, which, after due deliberation, it will probably receive. It will then become law, and for at least six years thereafter will govern absolutely the settlement of all ordinary disputes that may arise between the two countries. As the occurrence of any extraordinary dispute, involving National honor and territorial integrity, is too improbable to be taken into account, the treaty is a substantial guarantee of amicable relations. As such its consummation may well be regarded as marking an epoch in the affairs of nations of more than ordinary beneficence. To the general principles of the treaty there can be no valid objection. They stand approved in advance by the common-sense of the Nation. In various important details the treaty as now disclosed differs radically from the forecasts of it hitherto made. These details demand especial attention and some of them may provoke criticism; though on the whole they will probably be approved as really better than what were at first

In the first place, the treaty is not a perpetual for a specified term of years, namely five. Petent critics may agree upon it may be subnor an indefinitely enduring one, but is to last Until the expiration of that term, neither party can withdraw from it. That will assure it a ter. fair trial and prevent its being discredited and abrogated the moment one party feels some dissatisfaction with its workings. After five years it may be terminated by either party on one year's notice, but there is ground for lively the second place, it does not provide for the establishment of any permanent international tribunal, with extra-governmental authority. Such a scheme was formerly suggested, and it was even announced that it was being embodled in the treaty, but it was widely regarded as chimerical, and there will be much satisfaction at learning that it has been abandoned. Instead, there is to be a special tribunal appointed for the settlement of each controversy that may arise, a system which will generally be reckoned far more logical and practicable. In the third place, the proposition that the King of Sweden and Norway should be a permanent member of the tribunal has been dropped, and it is now agreed that he shall be appealed to only when the tribunal falls to agree in choosing an umpire, and then not to serve as umpire

honor or territorial integrity. The latter cases agree upon an award it shall be final; or if a test, or of a tie vote, so that no valid award is in the West. made, there shall be no recourse to war until the mediation of one or more friendly Powers has been invited. Surely, with such safeguards of the peace all dangers of war between the two countries will be remitted to the Greek

Kalends. Upon such a result no congratulations can be too hearty. It is justly observed by "The London Times" that the policy embodied in the treaty "has obtained a decided and unusual degree of approval among the American peo-That is quite true, and it may well be believed to be equally true concerning the British people. The tone of the British press, as heard at this distance, is one not, perhaps, so much of exultation as of what is much better, of deep and sincere satisfaction. There is unquestionably a determination on the part of the Governments and peoples of both countries to make an honest effort to put international relations on a permanent basis of reasonableness and justice. To oppose or even to doubt the success of such an effort would seem like treason to humanity. The moral effect of this treaty upon the parties to it must be great, accustoming them to look upon international disputes as subjects of friendly discussion rather than of threatenings and war, and it will be surprising if the influence of it does not presently extend to other nations. The spectacle of the two great English-speaking Powers of the world formally decreeing that, between themselves, there shall be no more war is a source of such inspiration as does not come to mankind more than once in a century. When it | State in stump-speaking, as an uncommonly does come, it lifts the whole race forward and upward to a plane from which there must be no backsliding. There will be, we may confidently trust, no thought on either side of abrogating this treaty and going back to the old rule of force; but only a generous rivalry between Britannia and Columbia in maintaining it in spirit and in letter, in inculcating ungrudging acquiescence in the decrees of the tribunals, and in making relationship between the two countries so amiable that cases for trial will become beautifully less in number, and the power of the treaty, like the great laws of nature, come to be realized only through its never being violated or challenged.

MUNICIPAL ART WORKS.

In that article of the proposed charter which relates to the Department of Parks there is a section providing that "no statue or piece of "sculpture or work of art of any sort, in the 'nature of a public monument or memorial, 'shall be erected or placed upon any ground or within any building belonging to the city of New-York, as constituted by this act, without the approval of the Mayor, the president "of the Council, the president of the Sculpture "Society, if such organization be then existing, "and the president of the Fine Arts Federa-'tion, if then existing." The intention of this prescription is excellent, and in general it might work well. At least it would almost inevitably prevent the installation in public places of such monstrosities as now deface the city and exasperate all intelligent persons who behold them. This would indeed be, if not, in held in Buffalo. == State Controller Roberts opened bids for \$4,000,000 worth of canal bonds. "most ample mercies accomplished for man-"kind since the creation of the world," an exceedingly useful service and one well worth obtaining by this means, if no better way of achieving the same result could be devised. But though it may possibly be even more desirable to escape bad works of art, so-called, than to get good ones, nevertheless a charter provision which is better adapted to the former than to the latter purpose is not entirely satisfactory. It is not wise, as it seems to us, to invest a single individual with an absolute veto power in such matters as this. Human prejudices are strong, and they certainly are not weaker in respect to works of art than in other directions, or among artists than among their fellow-men.

This objection to the section of the charter which we are considering has been pointed out by several critics, including Mr. Elihu Root, but there is another objection to which we believe no allusion has been made. The veto power is conferred not only on the Mayor and the president of the Council, who are public officials, deriving their authority from the people and responsible to them for its exercise, but likewise upon the president of the Sculpture Society and the president of the Fine Arts Federation, who are not appointed directly or indirectly by the people, and are only morally ecountable in a general sense to the public. This, as it seems to us, is an illogical and improper bestowal of authority, for reasons which do not in the least relate to the character of any individual or the esteem in which he is held by the community. It is as if the Controller, for example, were forbidden to perform any financial act without the approval of the president of the Park Bank.

Both of these objections to this provision of the charter are obviated by the scheme of the Fine Arts Federation, which proposes the creation of a commission consisting of the Mayor, the president of the Metropolitan Museum, the president of the New-York Library. the president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and six other citizens appointed by the Mayor from a list selected by the Fine Arts Federation, every head of a department in addition acting ex-officio as a memher of the commission in all matters specifically relating to his department. This commission would be unsalaried and would subject the city to very slight expense for any purpose; a majority of its members would be responsible, under the terms of their appointment, to the community for a proper exercise of their authority, and a majority vote would decide all questions. We do not assume that this plan is incapable of improvement in matters of detail, but the principle of it is sound. We hope that with such modifications as comstituted for the original provision of the char-

THE NEW KANSAS GOVERNOR.

The new Populist Governor of Kansas, John W. Leedy, blew into office yesterday with the whirl and sweep of a cyclone 20,000 words hope that such notice will never be given. In long. Opening with an expression of "pro-"found regret for the misfortunes of our more "pretentious sisters of the East," he proceeds to congratulate Kansas "upon the many simple "blessings that have fallen to us in these ad-"verse times," one of which very clearly in his own judgment is Leedy himself. Other blessings are that the savings institutions of Kansas give gratifying evidences of stability, while "the failure of great commercial institutions brings sad calamity to the chief capitals. "whose misfortunes accumulate": that "while "those who clamor for alms in the streets of "the crowded cities are many, those who seek "assistance from our ready public bounty are "few"; and that while the children in "the Nation's most popular metropolis" are untaught, unfed and unhoused. Kansas finds ample houseroom and school room for every Kansas child. and nothing but the unwillingness of gold himself, but merely to appoint one. It is also This is a very cheerful picture, painted by of interest to observe that the decision of a Leedy in some of the best language left over licans stopped them. In turn the gold Demo-

appeal, excepting in cases involving National | while feeling deeply grateful for the sympathy and commiseration of Kansas, will no doubt are to be submitted to a special tribunal of six, unite most cordially in Leedy's congratulations gives "the more pretentious sisters of the East" bare majority of four so agree, that award greater gratification than to be witnesses of shall be final unless protested against within the contented and prosperous condition of their three months; and finally, in case of such pro- more modest and utterly unpretentious sisters

This being the true state of the case we tice with some surprise not unmixed with pain that Governor Leedy, who has evidently been misinformed in the matter, takes occasion to administer what is for Kansas a gentle and dignified reproof of certain newspapers in New-York and Chicago for their "puny and presumptuous criticism" of Kansas, "With a "cheerful audacity that almost challenges ad-"miration," says the Governor, "Grub Street "scribblers on a venal press, which panders to "the most vicious instincts of semi-civilized "foreign colonies like New-York City and Chi-"cago, with semi-barbaric splendor at the apex "and semi-barbaric squalor at the base of their "social life, have puny and presumptuous criti-"cism of those whose shoestrings they are not "worthy to unloose." There are few things in Kansas literature finer than this. And he clinches it with the remark, not entirely irrelevant, though Kansas is not-as a State at least -anywhere near five thousand years old and has no Pyramids to speak of? "The dogs of "Egypt have barked at the Pyramids unan-"swered for five thousand years." As a matter of fact, we suppose the dogs have not really expected an answer; if they had they would have barked at the Sphinx instead of the Pyramids, though the result might have been the same. All the same, the figure is very strik-Few public documents have ever contained anything like it. We commend it to the attention of Professor Vrooman, of Parsons, Kan., who is drilling the "crude talent" of the good piece on which to exercise.

Passing from the sentimental to the practical, the Governor discusses the railroad question at considerable length. He recommends the passage of a law fixing maximum freight rates and that the Railroad Commissioners be empowered to adjust fares and freight rates in the State. The railroads being owned by citizens of the "more pretentious" States, there would be no difficulty whatever in adjusting fares and freight rates to the satisfaction of the people of Kansas. This would make them, if possible, more contented and prosperous than they now are. But the thing to do in order to insure absolute justice, he says, is for the States west of the Mississippi River to build a road most direct route. If Texas and Nebraska population is very great. There need be no fear of their own to tidewater by the shortest and would join Kansas in building such a road to Galveston he thinks the expense of building it "would be merely nominal when compared with the vast sums of money that would be "saved to the citizens of those States by the "lowering of rates." This is practical statesship. It is an open question, though, whether, upon full discussion of the proposition, the people of these three States will not decide, instead of building railroads themselves, to continue the time-honored practice of letting other people build the roads, while they make the Governor Leedy anticipates, but the builders

would harvest lots of useful experience. At a time when Waite, of Colorado, failing to free Cuba, has retired to private life; when Altgeld, of Illinois, has been shut off from speaking several thousand words of farewell; when Pennoyer, of Oregon, makes no demonstration except when he returns to the treasury half his salary as Mayor of Portland; when Lease has left the stump for the more quiet form, the advent of Leedy will be hailed as a fire by night. She is indeed, especially the pil- | cost the country. lar of cloud.

REOPEN THE DUPONT CASE.

The seating of Mr. Dupont in the United States Senate offers a complete solution of the complicated and disgraceful situation in Delaware. Nothing else seems likely to prevent the continuation of the struggle over the Senatorship, and to give the State its rightful representation in Congress. It would remove the temptation to steal the Legislature under which the Democrats have fallen and it would put an end to the Addicks pretensions, which have been so discreditable to the State that some of the Republicans there have preferred to rest quietly and see the Democrats steal Assembly seats rather than join with Addicks in the organization of a protesting Legislature. Moreover it would be doing the right thing by Delaware and by Mr. Dupont, and that after all is the important thing, for no consideration of expediency can excuse an unjust decision of an

There is not a shadow of a doubt that Henry A. Dupont was elected United States Senator from Delaware, receiving the votes of a majority of the total membership of the Legislature. By every consideration of law, precedent and mmon-sense, Governor Watson was forbidden to usurp legislative functions while holding the office of Governor. The Constitution of Delaware specifically forbids him to be Senator and Governor at the same time, and for days after the death of Governor Marvil he obeyed the Constitution. Then, urged by the Addicks men as a part of their rule or ruin policy, he invaded the Joint Assembly, forcibly took pos ssion of the president's gavel and undertook to conduct the proceedings. Afterward, resuming his functions as Governor, he arbitrarily refused to certify Mr. Dupont's credentials and made up a technical case for a contest at Washington. There the question was argued at length and the justice of Mr. Dupont's claim amply proven. When the vote was taken he was excluded by only one vote. That adverse majority was not based on reason or law, but only on partisanship and petty spite. Mr. Gray and the other Democratic Senators wished to keep the seat vacant to hold down the Republican vote, and in hopes of the election of a Democratic Senator this winter. The Populists were actuated by the same feelings which had controlled their whole course of obstruction. If they could not have free silver they would block the wheels of government. And in addition to this Addicks, the professed Republican, was doing all he could to keep the Republicans from having a much-needed vote.

The chance now offers to repair that wrong. The Senate can, if it will, revise its own judgment. The honest gold Democrats should assist in doing justice. They cannot hope to see a Democrat from Delaware seated in the face of Mr. Dupont's prior and superior claim without a long struggle, if at all. They profess to publicans have come to their rescue at every stage of this Administration. They helped re- trade with much distinctness. peal the Sherman law, they supported the President's efforts to sustain financial credit, they stood ready to send Carlisle to the Senate rather than have a free-silver man elected. Democrats in Kentucky to be helped by Repub-

cast a deciding vote; and if five of the six shall condition of happiness and prosperity. Nothing put an end once and for all to a contest which quiring no underground or overhead attachwhich deprives the State of its voice in the Government and from which no party is in position to reap either honor or advantage.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Ethelred the Unready has many successors in Britain; or might be reckoned to have, if his nickname meant what it seems. For unreadiness is the great fault of British administration, in peace and in war. It was noticed in the Crimean War, when the commissariat broke down, and the troops actually starved for lack of food and froze for lack of clothing. The same wretched business was repeated, on a smaller scale, in the first Asnantce campaign and again in the futile march to the relief of Gordon at Khartoum. And now we see it once more in India, where famine is destroying people by scores of thousands. There was ample warning. But the officials heeded it not-the "little tin gods on wheels" whose delinquencies and red-tape methods Mr. Kipling has so scathingly set forth. They contented themselves with watching and whistling for rain, which would assure a harvest some months hence, but could do not the slightest good in the awful emergency of present need. The result is now revealed. Deaths may soon be numbered by millions, which readiness and energy might have prevented. When once aroused the British Government is the supreme incarnation of tremendous and triumphant energy, but it often takes a weary while to rouse It, in which time disaster and ruin have their

The trouble at Bombay is due to other causes. The local officials there seem to have exercised all possible promptness and energy in dealing with the plague, but all in vain. There can be no question of the seriousness of the situation, though it cannot, of course, be nearly as bad as some ill-advised reports have represented it to The other day, for example, it was said that the weekly death-rate was 200 to the 1,000, which was evidently preposterous. For the plague has been raging for about three and a half months, and in that time, at that rate, it would practically have exterminated the population of the city, reducing it from about a million to some twenty thousand. No one imagines, of course, that there have been nearly a million deaths; probably not a tenth of that number, nor a twentieth of it. Still, the mortality is dreadful and the danger of extension of the epidemic to other crowded centres of of its reaching this country, nor even the en lightened communities of Western Europe; but in Egypt and Turkey and Southern Russiawhere it is already reported to have got a foothold-the outlook is grave. It is the "black death" which devastated Europe centuries ago. manship-that is practical Kansas statesman- and there are many towns and cities whose conditions to-day are as inviting to it and as favorable to its propagation as in the Dark Ages. The authorities at Bombay are making a gallant fight, as well they may, for the issues at stake are the lives of millions.

These two visitations of woe upon India rates. Still, the proposition has great merit, famine and pestilence-bring to mind clearly There might not be so much money in it as the vast beneficence of British control of that country, not only to India itself, but to the world at large. For, while the British Government may have been sadly slack in dealing with the famine, there is no question that under purely native administration affairs would be incomparably worse than they are. The story of Orissa would be repeated a dozen times. What the State of Bombay would be without British authority and science one shudders to think. Stone, of Missouri, has subsided, and Mrs. There might then easily be a death-rate of onefifth of the whole population each week, and and subduing atmosphere of the lecture plat- spreading unchecked in all directions the pestilence might almost depopulate that entire quarboon to the whole Nation. He comes in with ter of the globe. British rule over India was 20,000 words and every indication of multi- harshly established and has at times been negresses in the interior of Africa: The women tudinous vocables yet in stock. He says Kan- harshly maintained, but in a single such emer- are satisfied with little clothing, but they bestow sas is a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of gency as this it more than repays all it has

> Senator Vest thinks he shall retire from pub-Cleveland thought when he accepted his first nomination. However, this is not a prediction, but only a reminiscence

> The man who advertised that employes were wanted at a certain address and sent some scores of needy applicants thither only to discover that they had been hoaxed may consider himself a successful practical joker. The fact is that he is a contemptible creature who deserves to endure the sum total of suffering which he inflicted on his poor dupes.

The hard-headed Editor of "The Emporia Gazette" is giving the people of Kansas many good chunks of common-sense, which, if they take them to heart, will do more for the State than all the oratory of Governor Leedy about the semi-barbarous foreign colonies of the East. He has just been telling them that right in his own county they have been so busy talking politics that they have forgotten all about the coal vein discovered years ago under their farms, have neglected the natural gas long ago located and let the oil, potters' clay, ochre and lead lie unused. "Kansas has developed rap- of their appeal is to the married: "idly on other people's money," he says, "And "the first generation that came here could get "rich by making out deeds." "After breaking "up in the speculation business we talked poli-"ties." Now it is time for real development. "The mine, the hen, the cow, the garden patch, "the orchard, the little factory, the small farm "and the dinner bucket will do more for Kansas "than all the statesmen."

Assemblyman Horton, author of the present boxing law, proposes to amend it by requiring that fighters shall undergo a physical examination before they enter the ring. Here is a prospect of large fees for throat and lung special-

The Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature having nominated the Hon. Orville H. Platt to succeed himself as Senator of the United States, his election for another term of six years from the 4th of March is assured. Of course this action was guaranteed in advance, but it affords a welcome opportunity for saying that not Connecticut only, but the whole country is to be congratulated upon the retention of Senator Platt in an office whose duties he has performed with perfect rectitude and commanding ability.

Ex-Governor Walte has retired to private life.

Iow much better it would have been for him and for Colorado if he had never left it!

Fendant. "Yo'r Honor." said the prisoner, "I want to apply for a change of venus in this case."

"On what ground?" inquired the Court.

"I want a change of venus," repeated the defendant, "because one of dese women is prejudiced ag'in me."—(Troy Times. How much better it would have been for him and for Colorado if he had never left it!

The Alabama iron furnaces are selling more of their product in England than in America, and can hardly fill their orders. That is indeed carrying coals to Newcastle; to meet the English fron producers on their own field and beat them in prices is a genuine industrial triumph full of significance to them and to our own producers. be actuated by a desire for fair play. Now is | It is not our first invasion of the British iron the time for them to exercise it. Honest Re- market, but so far it is the most important in magnitude, and points the future course of the

> Now they are having trouble over the use of fraudulent arms in London. There is nothing like living in a free country if you want to carry on the stationery business and exercise the imagination for the benefit of rich customers.

The experiment of the Third-ave. surface road

majority of the tribunal shall be final, without from the late campaign. The older States, crats helped elect McKinley and promise to officials with the air motor car on Wednesday WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COM chance for friendly co-operation is established, of view. If no faults disclose themselves in its It cannot better be put in operation than to practical working, it is an excellent motor, each give a seat to a man justly entitled to it, and car carrying its own power within it, and reeral years of service elsewhere, and there does not seem to be any reason why it should not work here. If it does it will settle once for all one of the most perplexing and difficult problems which the modern municipality everywhere has

> to deal with. If ex-Mayor Hewitt is, as he confesses, unable to understand much of the new charter from such examination as he has been able to give it, what must be the condition of the average citizen who can spend only a brief time each day in reading the newspapers?

PERSONAL.

"The Baltimore American" says: "A beautiful cross of Italian marble, the tribute of Baltimore and Washington friends of the late Mother Mary Elizabeth, whose death occurred December 39 at Convent of Our Lady and St. Francis, Maryland-ave, and Twenty-third-st,, will be erected over land-ave, and Twenty-third-st., will be erected over the grave of the deceased in Bonnie Brae Ceme-tery. It will be six feet in height, including the base. On the front arms, in raised letters, will be the words, 'Deus Meus et Omnia,' which, trans-lated, means 'My God and My All.' On the base, in raised letters also, will be 'Mather Mary Eliza-beth of the Seven Dolors, Superior.' On the back of the cross will be the letters 'I. H. S."

Adolph Werthner, one of the three founders of the Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, and the only one of the original proprietors surviving, retired on the first of the year from active connection with that journal. He was the business manager of the paper and was one of the most energetic newspaper pro-prietors of the Austrian capital. He went to Vienna from his native place, Breslau, in 1881, and began his career on the "Presse," on which he soon rose to a responsible position. In 1864 he founded the "Neue Freie Presse," in co-operation with Max Fried ander and Michael Etienne.

General Gourko, the noted Russian soldier, formerly Governor-General of Warsaw, is seriously ill.

About two years ago he suffered from a stroke of apoplexy, which compelled him to resign his post at Warsaw. For a year he has been staying at Wesbaden, but with little benefit. He is sixty-nine years old and holds the rank of Field Marshal.

The Rev. Austin Reginald Carew Cocks, of England, will begin an Episcopal revival, officially known as a mission, in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on January 31. He is a nephew of Lord Salisbury, and rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The University of Würzburg has awarded to Professor Behring of Marburg, the Rinecker Prize of a gold medal and 1,000 marks, for the most important discovery of the last three years—his antitoxin for diphtheria. The significance of this may be em-phasized when the fact is remembered that Pro-fessor Rönigen is of the Würzburg faculty.

Menelek, the victorious Negus of Abyssinia, has ordered from the Russian painter Poliaow a picture to represent the battle of Adua, It is to interpret ea that St. George assisted the Abyssinians to victory over the Italians, and is destined for re in the Negus's palace.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An old man, seventy-five years of age, and his wife, five years younger, in an English institution for the aged, recently requested the authorities to let them have a tandem bleycle, as they felt the

Judge-Are you aware of any mitigating circum-Criminal—Yes, Your Honor; this is the fiftieth lime I have been arrested for vagrancy, and I hought that perhaps we might get up a little ubilee.—(Tit-Bits

erms in which the colffure of the latter was described in the report of the county ball published in the journal in question. They recall the description of the Marchioness of Tavistock's headdress at the Queen's drawing-room, described by the court elde with abominable ideas on the subject of hair dressing, whom, nevertheless, it does not appear Marquis brought into court for damages, This is the description of the court newsman: The front hair was curled a la neige (like snow). at the top an ornament in diamonds like a peacock's tail; the back hair raised from the roots, accompanied on each side by curled marteaux (hammers)." And then the comment of the volunteer and much too previous outsider: "A recent book of travels gives the following account of the much care on the decoration of their heads. Their | present, and the pariors were throughd. The rooms woolly locks are saturated with oil often of the were beautifully decorated with potted plants, smimost unsavory description. In front they are arranged in masses of frizzy curls, and the hair beranged in masses of frizzy curls, and the hair behind is drawn tightly to the top of the head and tral Congregational Church. The bride was att lic life at the end of his term. That is what Mr. twisted into a knot, into which is stuck a bunch of peacock, ostrich or other feathers. If time and hair permit, there are other knots at the side of the head, to which more feathers or heads are attached. Suct or chalk is then blown through a for and C. M. Lowther. After the cered over the head and face, and the checks are ception was held. At 10 o'clock the co plentifully bedaubed with red paint. I ask, sir, where is the difference? Which is the more barbarous-I assert also the most preposterously absurd-the headdress of the Marchioness of Tavistock or that of the poer savage?" If the said newspaper contains anything like this, it is quite time it was brought before the local cadi and mulcted by damages heavy enough to be remembered at least till the next county ball comes

A Doubtful Blessing.—Perry Patetic—Wouldn't it be great to have a million dollars? Wayworn Watson—I dunno wether it would er not. I've thought of so many things I would do with it that it would clean kill me to carry out the programme.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

The surplice question is again being agitated in England, justifying renewed attention to the gram of Thomas Hood, written when Henry Philpotts was Bishop of Exeter, the subject then maken its wont. The lines are put in the mouth of a Renedict, and it will be observed that the force

A very pretty public stir
Is making down at Exeter
About the surplice fashion.
And many bitter words and rude
Have been bestowed upon the feud,
And much un-Christian passion.
For me, I neither know nor pare
Whether a parson ought to wear
A black dress or a white diess,
Filled with a trouble of my own.
A wife who preaches in her gown
And lectures in her nightdress.

The Pope used to be the idol of the French soldiers during the occupation of Rome, and did not disdain to maintain with them the intimate relations and cordiality of a village pastor. Whenever there was a regiment called home, its members never failed to visit His Holiness to obtain his benediction, and the soldiers were always warmly received. One day a trooper made a singular and daring request-that the Pope would say a mass for him, for him alone. The Pope consented. "But," said the soldier, "I want to be present." "Well," answered the Pope, "come at 9 to-morrow to my private chapel. No one but yourself shall be admitted." "To-morrow," suddenly replied the soldier. "To-morrow I've got to go to the station to see some of the boys off. But the day after, Po I'm your man." "Very well, my son," said the Pope, with a smile, "day after to-morrow be it.

He was about as black as the traditional ace of spades, and two dusky damsels, each of whom claimed the right to call him husband, sat bolt upright in the courtroom and glared at the de-

A London paper says that one afternoon a gor-geous motor-car, used by a firm for advertising

purposes, decked with a driver and a footman in gold-laced uniforms, was speeding along Stoke Newington Road, when the machinery suddenly gave a sharp crack and broke down. The liverled or cabmen in the neighborhood promptly entered into the humor of the situation, and formed themselves into a procession, one of them performing an imitation of a dead march on an old trumpet which he had picked up somewhere.

The proprietor of the Bijou Theatre, Mr. Sire, has bought a building in the rear of the theatre, which he will make into dressing-rooms, a property-room and a storeroom for scenery.

The examiner wished to get the children to express moral reprobation of lazy people, and he led up to it by asking them who were the persons who got all they gould and did nothing in return. For some time, there was silence, but at last a little girl, was had obviously reasoned out the answer inductively from her own home experience, exclaimed, with a good deal of confidence: "Please, sir, it's the baby!"—(Tit-Bits.

The marriage of Miss Fannie Crissey Peabody daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Crissey Peabody daughter of Mr. and ars. James Crissey Peabody, to Joseph Walter Labaree, of this city, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 155 West One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st. The Rev. Russell Nevins, of Philadelphia, officiated at the ceremony, which was attended only by relatives. The bride, who were a gown of white satin, trimmed with chiffon and lace, and a veil of tulle, was given away by her father. Her sister Miss Blanche Crissey Peabody, was the maid of honor. There were no ushers or bridesmaids. The best man was Harry Comer, of London, England. After the ceremony there was a reception from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Miss Marjorie Farmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, was married to Egbert B. Seaman jr., at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, No. 106 West Seventy-eighth-st The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's cousin, the Rev. William Everett Johnson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeem-er, Park-ave, and Eighty-first-st., assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Steen. The bride's gown was of ivory white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and her veil of tulle, edged with duchesse laces was fastened with a harvest moon of diamonds, a present from her parents. She also wore a sunburst pin of diamonds, amethysts and pearls, a presen from the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of lilles of the valley and orange blossoms. Her only at tendant was Miss Grace Murtha, Mr. Seaman's best man was Frederick H. Cone, and the ushers were John R. Post, Arthur Cone, B. H. Onkley and Ernest F. Eidlitz. The bridegroom's gifts to his Ernest F. Eidlitz. The bridegroom's gifts to his best man and ushers were medallion scarf pins of pearls. A large reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests at the ceremony and reception were the Misses Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Eghert Scaman, Mrs. Ernest Eidlitz. Mrs. Bert Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Carter, Mrs. and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, former Mayor and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, the Misses Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. Follmer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman after their wedding tip will make their home with the bride's parents, in West Seventy-eighth-st.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Marshall, daughter of Henry George Marshall, and Josiah Maso Fiske took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapet, West Ninety-second-st. near Columbus-ave. The ceremony was performed by Flatbush, Long Island. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, Many hy her lather, wore a gown of white a Miss Mary Marshall, was the maid of honor. We Buckley was Mr. Fiske's best man, and the us were Frederick Bates. A. W. S. Cochran, L. B. Churchill, H. E. Hoy. Arthur E. White and I. Wade. A reception at the Hotel Endecet. Chus-ave, and Eighty-first-st., for the member the bridal party and the relatives followed the amony.

At \$:20 o'clock last evening, in the Church of the Puritans, One-hundred-and-thirtleth-st, near Fifth-Miss Isabelle MacAdam, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. MacAdam, of No. 12 West One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., was married to Dudley W. Gregory, of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young performed the marriage ceremony, which was followed by a recep at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Mac-Adam, who is a very pretty girl, was attired in gown of white satin and point lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses and hyacinths. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Alexandria MacAdam, The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Nutting of Brooklyn, Miss Marion MacAdam, Miss Jessie MacAdam, and Miss Mabel Metcalf, of Westmoreland, N. Y. The bridegroom's best man was the bride's brother, George MacAdam. The ushers were Dr. Philip Joinson, Harvey S. Gay, Frederick W. MacAdam, Miss Jessie and Julius Franks. Some of the suests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Chiefs, Mr. and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Van Gaasbeek and Mrs. Edwin Weeks., Mr. and Mrs. Gregory will make their home in Washington. gown of white satin and point lace. She carried a

The wedding of Miss Agnes E. Bechtel, daughter an English provincial newspaper by a husband who considered himself and his wife aggrieved by the last evening at 8 o'clock in the First Preshyterian Church, Stapleton, the Rev. Wilbur F. Wood officiating. The bride wore a gown of white satin caught with orange blossoms and a diamond crescent, the bridegroom's gift. She was given away by her brother, George Bechtel. The maid of honor was Mirs Millie Wagner. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Wirsing. Miss Mathilda Dollger. Miss Pauline Denhard, of New-York, and Miss Edith, Eddy and Miss Helen De Jonge, of Stapleton. The best man was Carl Wagner, and the ushers were Otto Wagner. Andrew Murray. John Wagner, Harry Evans. Clarence Sinclair and John Shoen. A reception followed the ceremony at the Becht. home, in Richmond Road.

The wedding of Miss Mary Louise Rogers and Clarence Lonsdale Lowther took place last night at home of the bride's parents, No. 224 Hand st., Brooklyn. About 700 guests were invited to be lax and roses. ed by her sister. Miss F. Winnifred Rogers. George Lowther, jr., brother of the bridegroom, was best were Irving C. West, George Greer, Joseph C. Tayfor and C. M. Lowther. After the ceremony a reon a wedding tour to Washington, Old Point Com on a wedding tour to Washington, Old Point Comfort and Richmond. Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. George Lowther, the Misses Lowther, Mrs. Eliza Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Clement, Mrs. Charles T. West, the Misses West, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. West, the Misses West, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis, Miss Rogers, Mr. Snd Mrs. R. Rogers, C. Francis Bates, Charles T. Bates, Mrs. May Saxton, Commander and Mrs. F. W. Dickens, Samuel L. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Austin Abbott, R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Miss Arnold, M. Van Auken, the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor, Joe Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Dauchey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dauchey, Miss Lillian Dauchey, John Dermody, Miss L. McDonald and the Misses Duff.

A TRIAL OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The Sons of the American Revolution will have a unique celebration at the Hotel Normandie at 8.20 this evening, being no less than an informal trial of Benedict Arnold.

For obvious reasons, none of the patriotic societies have ever held a celebration of the memory of this famous historical character. The one great act of perfidy in the drama of the American Revolution is not exactly what the hereditary societies were formed to commemorate. Yet the story of Arnold's services to the patriot cause, during the time when he remained steadfast, is full of stances of splendid valor, dashing strategy and romantic exploit. So famous a character can hardly be ignored by any historical body, and a way has been found by the Sons of the American Revolution to make him the theme of an evening's

Colonel Henry W. Sackett, of this city, long & cavalryman and now a member of Governor Black's military staff, will appear as the attorney for the United States and present the story of Arfor the United States and present the story of Arnold's treason. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the society, will appear as presiding judge, and, since end of the controversial part of the debate, will review the case. Mr. Depew will, at the trial, assign to the duty of recalling the extenuating circumstances in Arnold's case one of the bright young lawyers who are members of the society, and he will be obliged to perform the duty to the best of his ability.

At the end of the intellectual battle the society will unite in a joint attack upon the collation served by the hotel.

E. L. LUDLOW BUYS A NEWPORT PLACE. Newport, R. I., Jan. 12.-Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, of New-York, have sold to E. Livingston Ludlow, also of New-York, their Newport estate, known as the R. M. McCurdy place, on Halidon Hill The terms are private. The sale includes all acres of la.d and the buildings on it. The property adjoins the estates owned by Mrs. Edward King

and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. ELDRIDGE G. SPAULDING ILL.

Buffaio, Jan. 12.-Eldridge G. Spaulding, proof the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of this city, is critically ill and is not expected to recover. Mr Spaulding is best known as the "Father of the Greenback," having originated the Legal-Ten-der act while a Representative in Congress, He was born in Caying County in 1808, came to Buffalo in 1836, and is believed to be the wealthiest man in

Mrs Frank Bush, the wife of the character actes, is dangerously sick at her home in this city. Her stage name is Isabella Ward.

"Das Ein naleins," a comedy by Oscar Blumen-thal, will be presented for the first time in this country at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. On Priday Mr. Couried will appear for the first time as Frans Moor in Schiller's "Robbers."